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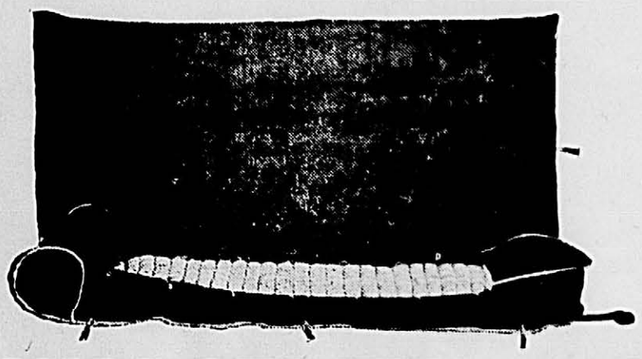

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FIELD HOSPITAL AT McGILL HAS SET THE PACE

Other College Attempting to Emulate the Scheme Developed at McGill

SIR WILLIAM OSLER OFFERS ASSISTANCE

Says That If Hospital Encounters Typhoid Belt He Will Come

Yesterday afternoon, Dean Birkett addressed a meeting of the Fifth Year Medicals in the new Medical Building. Nearly the whole class was out to hear more particulars of the McGill General Base Hospital.

Dean Birkett had a great amount of news of this organization which is absolutely unique in the British Empire. Many universities have tried to follow in McGill's footsteps, but, says he, we have set the pace.

In starting, Dr. Birkett said "It is absolute and final that the Fifth Year men will finish their course and will get their diplomas before leaving." Dr. Birkett had heard that there was a man who was of the opinion that he, the Dean, was not giving out absolutely official news. The Dean characterized such a situation as scandalous and appalling. He said that if he did not know, who could?

The Dean went on to say that quite soon the men that were chosen would be called upon to take up stretcher drill. These drills will be held in the Assembly Hall. The men who have been in the McGill Battalion know the company drill required.

"Only to-day, I received a letter from a man who is looked up to by all the world, Sir William Osler. This distinguished alumnus said, 'I am delighted to hear that your offer has been accepted. By jove! it reads well in your report and should be double A1. Should you get into typhoid district, I will join you as your supernumerary colonel and as Campbell Howard's assistant.'" The cheering after this was hearty and unanimous. Dr. Birkett said that certainly Sir William was not willing to go for anything he could get out of it directly or indirectly, but that he was going to do his best to help mankind and alleviate the sufferings of the injured men. Dr. Birkett said that Sir William had been his teacher and that it was somewhat incongruous for him to be over such a distinguished man, and even more so, for Sir William to serve under Campbell Howard, who had been a student under the present dean.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and the distinguished visitor o fthe university, said to Dr. Birkett that he would esteem it a great and real favor to inspect such a unique unit.

The majority of the officers are selected already and the choice of the nurses is now being made. The latter have to take a month's training at Quebec. One half of the nurses will leave very soon for Quebec and the remainder will leave around the first of March. Everything will be ready to leave by the first or second week in April at the latest.

The speaker went on to say that the move of McGill has been copied by the great London hospitals, where they have sent their medical students to the front as dressers, but said he, **"We have set the pace."**

McGill's action has been emulated by Queen's, whose offer, however, has been turned down; by Toronto, whose representatives have been to Ottawa twice to try and win the honor of giving a base hospital. McGill's unit is as yet unique in the British Empire and further in the whole field of the war. "Anyone should be proud to belong to such an organization even in the lowest capacity.

While Dr. Birkett was in New York recently at a luncheon at which he was a guest, the McGill General Base Hospital was toasted and this was in the States. He has been deluged with applications from doctors all over the country for positions on the staff.

At present, there are one hundred and twenty-eight applications in from students and only fifty are wanted as dressers. The professors in medicine will be going as the chiefs of the various departments. The officers will form a team, which is a real team in which every man will know all that is expected of him and in which there is no discordant note.

Dr. Birkett then explained, in answer to a question, that the enlistment would really be for the period of the war, and explained that although the papers read for a year or for the period of the war, for a year meant that if the war ended in six months, any one who had enlisted under these conditions, would receive full pay for the year. The men who went should however, be decided "to see the whole show through. There is," said the Dean, "no place for slackers. It is going to be work and real hard work and no one should go for what he can get out of it, but for what he can do."

The Dean of Medicine then explained that the men would not be confined to one department all the time, but it would be quite easy to switch from medicine to surgery. Many students would be engaged in the clinical laboratories that would be established in the hospital.

COLLEGE WOMEN WOULD BECOME FOSTER-MOTHERS

Th ewomen of the University of Kansas, plan to raise enough money to provide a home for some unfortunate, an dif possible, perpetuate the plan so that every year, a different baby will be cared for under the name of the college women.

This scheme has been successfully carried out at Vassar College, and there, with the large enrollment, every class is to become foster mother to one every year.

Futurities

To-day

5.00 p.m.—Meeting of McGill Physical Society at the Macdonald Physics Building.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Medical Dinner Committee in Reading Room of New Medical Building.
5.15 p.m.—Swimming Club at Y.M.C.A.
7.15 p.m. — Executive meeting of Western Club at Strathcona Hall.
7.45 p.m.—"A" and "B" Companies' drill. Parade at Old High School.

To-morrow

Evening—Y.M.C.A. skating party for second and third year.

LECTURE ON WAR AT WINDSOR HALL BY MR. A POWELL

War Correspondent Sheds New Light on Early Operations In Flanders

Mr. Powell appeared at the Windsor Hall in the first of his illustrated lectures on the early part of the war in Flanders, and although a small audience had gathered to hear his very interesting remarks, and to see his lifelike pictures, there can be no doubt that the few assembled must have carried away a new impression which must tend to aid the Belgian Relief Fund and such kindred objects.

Introducing himself and his subject, Mr. Powell explained how that he was virtually the representative of a neutral nation and a member of the staff of the N. Y. World, President Wilson's own paper, secured privileges with the Belgian fighting units which he could not otherwise have done, inasmuch as one of the cardinal rules of the armies in conflict was to not admit war correspondents to the front. This was due, not so much to the fact that passes were not issued, but that the means of transportation were not to hand. Going on to relate his wonderful experiences, in the trench, on the battleline, on the roads to and from the great cities, with the ambulance corps, etc., he gave the preliminary impression which his pictures corroborated that he was familiar with the ins and outs of the early part of the war and spoke from personal experience.

Only second to the experiences of Mr. Powell himself and hardly second were the adventures which he related of his comrade, Mr. Thompson, who secured the pictures for the slides which Mr. Powell presented.

After this brief introduction in which he impressed his audience with the fact that although he had entered upon his duties in quite a neutral attitude, he now pronounced himself most decidedly pro-Belgian.

Beginning with pictures of the soldiers of Belgium and Germany, his illustrations dealt particularly with the advance of the Germans through Belgium, and their ruthless destruction of the cities which they captured. For each one of these he assigned reasons, which were given by General Von Bothin and also those given by the Belgians, and, while leaving to his audience the privilege of deciding for themselves which was the more reasonable, he showed all through and in a most definite manner, that all his sympathies were with the afflicted Belgians.

One of the most interesting features of the lecture was the mass of information which Mr. Powell gave as to the power of the bullets and the guns which were used by the respective armies. From this point of view, the lecture was instructive as well as interesting. The pictures illustrated the power of the various weapons of war, aerial and otherwise, and made more than usually evident the greatness of the conflict. As Mr. Powell said, what we are now terming battles and are in themselves greater in magnitude than some of our former wars, may in the historians' final reckoning be merely skirmishes in their proportion to what is yet to come.

It is a great pity that the weather was so inclement on this first evening of Mr. Powell's lecture, because the personal touch which he gives to what is to the ordinary civilian, more or less incomprehensible, reveals the real necessity for men to come forward and enlist, and furthermore to realize what is our duty to our allies, who have suffered so much in holding back the first onslaught of the German host.

Mr. Powell's experiences, aside from anything else that might be said of illustrations or the instructive part of the lecture, are well worth hearing, and the public of Montreal who cannot go to the front and who would realize the moment of this struggle, would do well to hear his next lecture.

Mr. C. Campbell to be Given Dinner

Arts '18 Men Will Fete Popular Ex-President, Who Has Volunteered

The class of Arts '18 held a meeting yesterday at 1 o'clock, to decide in what way they could best show their esteem for their past-president, Mr. Culber tCampbell, who is about to leave for the front, in the Army Service Corps. Two suggestions were made, the first to present Mr. Campbell with a wrist watch, the second to give him a farewell dinner. Mr. Hutchison spoke in favor of the wrist watch and received great support. Mr. Green then rose and in a brilliant burst of oratorical fluency, expressed his reasons in favor of the dinner, saying that he thought it would tend to closer intercourse among the members of the class.

When the hands were raised, it was impossible to come to a decision, so that voting by ballot was finally adopted. The result was very close, but the "dinnerites" had a majority of five. As the lunch hour was quickly passing, nothing further was done and the meeting was brought to a close.

ECONOMICS CLUB DISCUSSES TWO PHASES OF WAR

Mr. Bernstein Reads Paper on Theories of Norman Angell

IS WAR PROFITABLE OR UNPROFITABLE?

Mr. Angell Bases His Case on Changes in Economic Conditions

The question of the profitability or unprofitability of war was gone into last night at the meeting of the Political Economy Club, when the theories or Norman Angell were discussed. The arguments of this writer showing that war resulted in an economic loss to all the countries concerned, were presented by Mr. Bernstein. A short criticism was then given by Dr. Leacock, followed by Dr. Hemmeon, who introduced the general discussion.

In the review of Mr. Angell's arguments, it was shown that the writer based his case on the change in economic conditions due to the growth of international trade and financial relations. In the days when Rome was coquering the earth, a war might easily mean an immense gain to the victors with a corresponding loss to the vanquished. The conquerors could plunder the defeated nation's territory at will, exploit the country for their own profit and enslave the inhabitants. War was then a profitable and honorable profession. This was because each country was economically independent of every other country. There was little or no trade between the different nations and no such thing as finance. These conditions were still in existence, although a modified degree, as late as the Napoleonic wars when France undoubtedly derived much advantage by the plunder of Italian and other cities.

The Franco-Prussian war, however, marked the change to a new order of things. After her victoory on this occasion Germany, under the leadership of Bismarck, tried to gain, by the old methods of levying tributes and plunder, failing signally in the attempt. By the terms of peace, Germany exacted an indemnity of one billion francs and annexed Alsace-Lorraine, expecting thereby to cripple France for all time to come and to make Germany immediately the most prosperous state in Europe.

By annexing Alsace-Lorraine, however, not one citizen of Germany was made any the richer. Although much territory and wealth was thus added to the total under the German government, the people in the annexed territoroy still retained their property which they had possessed before the transfer. The Germans, while gaining nothing in the way of material goods, were put to the expense of administering and defending the country. Their action also had the effect of creating a desire for revenge in the people of France and of the annexed provinces, thus putting the German Empire to the expense of preparing for the war which was bound to come as a result.

The levying of the indemnity also resulted disastrously for Germany. The transfer of such a huge sum of money from one country to the other immediately raised prices of necessities in Germany and decreased them in France. This had the effect of crippling Germany's trade, since the manufacturers of the country were unable to compete with those of France where prices were lower and cost of production consequently lower. France, on the other hand, began to export greater quantities of goods with the result that the money paid out soon flowed back into the country by natural channels.

As was inevitable, also, the importation of so much money into Germany and the consequent rise in prices, finally culminated in a business and financial crisis in which business firms and individuals were ruined. Bismarck could never afterwards understand why it was that France, the conquered country, attained prosperity soon after the conclusion of the conflict, while conditions in Germany were very much depressed.

Dr. Leacock stated that, by seizing the ships of a defeated country at the conclusion of a war, the citizens of the victorious nation would benefit. The gain would more than compensate for the loss which would result. Should Roumania enter the present war, that country would gain through the extension of territory and consequent increase in the freedom of trade.

After a lengthy discussion among the members of the club in which many arguments were advanced pro and con, the meeting was brought to a conclusion.

Oriental Society Meeting To-night

Professor Craig Will Lecture on Ancient Babylonian Empires

To-night, January 19, at 8.15, in the Macdonald Engineering Building, Professor J. A. Craig, Ph.D., will deliver a lecture on the "Ancient Empires of Babylon and Ninevah. Their disappearance from History." This is the first of a series of lectures on this subject, which have been arranged by the university for the benefit of those students who wish to obtain a knowledge of the oldest civilizations of the East.

Dr. Craig is an Assyriologist of Continental fame. His researches in this department of knowledge have earned for him a leading position among Assyriologists, so that all who hear him are assured of an introduction to this important branch of Semitic learning by a profound scholar and thinker.

A cordial invitation is extended to all students of the university.

W. H. Edwards, the former Princeton varsity star, says that he believes football is a business and should be handled along similar lines.

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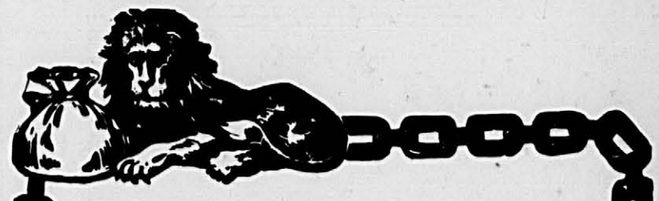

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Our Soldiers

When chosen men from our universities march forth in the strength of their manhood to join the battalions for active service in the Empire's battles, then one is struck with the solemnity of the occasion. A few people who are "men of peace," especially in war time, may say that it is a small matter for these strong men to put on the king's uniform at a time of national tension. But it is not a small matter with these men, for it is a matter of principle, not of policy, and there is nothing small when dealing with principles. They have not been swayed by the spectacular side of military life, at a time of empire-wide excitement and enthusiasm. They are not the kind of men to be attracted by the glamour of warlike display. Such men, of whom we are rightly proud, are not the weak nor the incompetent. Only a small percentage has escaped the sifting, in the process of selection, at the public schools and in the university tests. Consequently, these men, who "march breast forward," are the resolute. Our university soldiers, both graduates and undergraduates, who have responded to liberty's call, are chosen men from the educational standpoint, and they are proving their sterling qualities as soldiers of the king. When we see an ex-president of the students' council, class presidents, gold medallists and many more prominent students enlisting for overseas service, we are pleased to say that we are sending our best of intellect as well as of muscle.

These men, from peaceful homes, who have taken our golden wishes with them, to fight for the cause of civilization, are men who have made colossal sacrifices. Many of them came up by steep and rocky paths from rural schools to the university, a goal for which they strove valiantly; and none of them, no matter from what institution, found a royal road to learning. They all looked forward with fond, expectant eyes to the day when senior rank would be attained. Truly they have made sacrifices. Whether graduates or undergraduates they have left positions, or turned aside from the road leading to those positions,—towards which they climbed for years,—positions of efficient usefulness in life. All this our soldiers of the British Empire have left for the maintenance of Old Freedom's cause, the cause of righteousness among nations. Our volunteers as well as others go to face the gravest perils. But they go to uphold Britannic supremacy, to help crush the greatest machine of destruction known to man, and, in the words of the Premier of France, to help "accomplish the definite liberation of Europe, won by victory ensuring peace." The situation is solemn, and we affectionately and with earnest solicitude wish them one and all the fullest blessing of the Jehovah of Battles.

The Hockey Team

We are almost resigned to the fate which seems to belong to our hockey team. Although it succeeded in winning a game in the City League series last night, the team still continues to occupy the second lowest position in the standing of that organization. This should not be so with a student body of over fourteen hundred from which to draw.

Shake off that stupor which has fallen over you. Let us, by the time the Intercollegiate schedule and our games in the States come around, have a hockey team worth the name. We must not bring discredit where credit has nearly always flown.

A little over two weeks remain before the trip to the States. These two weeks should give time to place the team on a standing worthy of the name "McGill Seniors." Will the team be worthy in two weeks. It rests with the hockey playing students to see that it does. Remember that the team leaves to defeat Harvard and Yale on the Fifth of February.

McGill Thirty-Six Months Ago

From the McGill Daily of January 20, 1912

The Ravenna Ring here to-night, was the scene of tumultuous enthusiasm, when McGill won in overtime from her old rival. Varsity, in the intercollegiate hockey fixture. An immense crowd of fans witnessed the game.

McGill had a well-balanced team in excellent condition, and therein lies the secret of their success. The offensive play of McGill in the second half was nothing short of phenomenal. When apparently hopelessly beaten, McGill changed a 10-3 score into a 12-10 victoory. Chances look bright for the championship, though Varsity are sanguine of victory in Montreal.

The next regular meeting of the Science Undergraduate Society will be held Wednesday, January 31st, it having been necessary to postpone it for various reasons.

Mr. Allaire, of the Foundation Co., of this city, will address the Society on Foundation work. At the February meeting, Mr. Mudge, of Leith, Kerry and Chase, of Toronto, will address the Society on one of the large hydro-electric developments of that firm.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From the McGill Daily of January 20, 1913

McGill's swimming team is without a peer in the land to-day. Next Friday, they are going across the border to compete with the cream of the American Universities. Of the team, Hodgson needs no introduction. He is, without doubt, the greatest speed swimmer in the world to-day. Frank McGill, the youngest member of the team, is the best all-round water-man in Canada. In practice, the other day, he did the 50 yards in 27 seconds.

George Draper, also an exceptionally fast man, and McKay, made up the relay team with the above. This team holds the intercollegiate relay championship and in practice last week, beat the American intercollegiate record.

At a meeting of the Conservative Party organizers, on Saturday noon, in the Union, the resignation of Mr. John McNaughton as leader was considered and regretfully accepted. Mr. McNaughton had decided that as he could not give the time he considered necessary to the party, he thought it best to resign. The question of a leader was then brought up and by unanimous vote, it was decided to place Mr. Walsh in the position.

The Tufts College relay team candidates were put through another hard workout Friday on the outdoor track. The track was too slippery for the holding of the time trials and they will not be held until Tuesday of next week. There were two additions to the squad, Leggat, D '18, and Leighton, M '18.

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Sir William Osler's Interesting Article

He Describes Conditions Among Wounded—Some Wonderful Cures.

The folowing letter which appeared in the Medical Journal, is of special interest to McGill men, as it was written by Sir William Osler, one of our most distinguished alumni. He is engaged in hospital work in England, treating the wounded soldiers. Sir William describes some very interesting cases in which most wonderful cures have been effected. It gives a most excellent idea of what kind of wounds the men of our Base Hospital will meet with when they have their beds full.

I dare say my many friends in the United States and Canada would like to have a few notes of my recent experience during these busy months.

It has been an extraordinarily interesting sight to watch the transformation of a peaceful commercial country into an armed camp. As regards soldiers, four months ago England was in the same blissful condition os the United States. One knew there was an army, but a soldier was never seen. To-day khaki is the "only wear," and there are more than 1,000,000 in training, and some 300,000 at the front, a larger expeditionary force than England has ever had on the Continent. And there is a fine spirit abroad. Every one is working, the Irish question is dead, an intense pride has been raised in the army, there is every confidence in the navy. At the first blush it really looks as if war were a good thing, a fine tonic to the country at large; but behind all this is the tragedy of the shambles at the front, and the hospitals are full of poor fellows battered and shattered, so that one has not to go far to realize the truth of Sherman's famous words that "War is Hell."

For the medical work England was not wholly unprepared. The lessons of the South African war sank deeply and gave a good many men now in the prime of life, a most helpful experience. Then in the reorganization of the territorial army, five or six years ago, the country was divided into military districts, in each one of which a base hosuital was organized. Thus Sir Alfred Keogh, the Director-General, and Colonel James came here, met the profession, explained the details of the reorganization, and left the matter in the hands of a committee who nominated the staff, selected the buildings, and arranged for nurses. This was all on paper, but the skeleton was laid down, and the large examination schools selected as the hospital. The plans for the alterations had been prepared, and life had been kept in the organization by an annual meeting. And so it turned out that within two weeks after the order for mobilization, Colonel Ranking, the administrator, had the schools ready for a hospital of nearly 500 beds, and a staff organized.

The same has taken place in the other centres throughout the country, so that limple accommodation was provided, both for the sick among the territorials and Kitchener's new army, and for the wounded who soon began gradually to be sent back from the front. At present in Oxford there are nearly 1,000 beds available, as the town hall and the workhouse have been added and about eighty beds provided at the Radcliffe Infirmary. Up to date, between 2,000 and 3,000 wounded have been treated.

Private enterprise has also furnished excellent hospitals. The committee of American Ladies in London has opened the American Hospital at Paignton, near Torquay in Devonshire, in the splendid house handed over to it by Mr. Paris Singer. There are 200 beds, and an additional sixty beds will be provided. The work is in charge of Dr. Beal of the American Red Cross.

The Canadians resident in London have opened a hospital near Shorncliffe, which is in charge of Dr. Armour and myself in a house provided by Sir Arthur and Lady Markham. The resident surgeons are Dr. Wallis, of Quelph and Dr. Stewart of Calgary. Miss Macmahon, of Toronto, formerly one of the assistant superintendents at the John Hopkins Hospital, is in charge with a group of Canadian nurses.

From the base hospital in Oxford, the convalescents flow over to Blenheim Palace, the library of which has been converted into a ward for sixty patients, and to Lady Wantage's at Lochinge, and to Mr. Mortimer Singer's at Milton Hill. The latter is one of the most ideal hospitals I have ever seen. Mr. and Mrs. Singer were about to move into their newly arranged house, but have converted it into a hospital for 150 beds, and are providing everything for the comfort of the soldiers.

In Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol and London large hospitals have been opened, and many of the Metropolitan hospitals have set aside a certain number of beds, so that one may say that the accommodation throughout the country both as regards hospitals and convalescent homes is ample.

Altogether ,the health of the troops in the training camps has been excellent, and, fortunately, until recently the weather has been good. Up to date there has been no typhoid to speak of. Inoculation is not compulsory, so that a number of us have been going about the camps lecturing to the men, the large majority of whom have readily submitted to inoculation. The country districts in England are singularly free from typhoid, so that there is not much risk of widespread epidemics in the camps, and in the British expeditionary forces there have been very few cases. There has only been one case at Paignton, and only four or five here. I saw a couple in the hospitals at Brighton. In these first four months of the war we may say that typhoid has played no part. Major Russell's recent figures of the results of inoculation in the American army have been of great value in convincing officers of the value of the procedure.

The outstanding medical feature of the campaign in France and Belgium is that wounded, not sick, are sent from the front. So far, disease has played a very small part and the troops have had wonderful health, in spite of the exposure in the trenches. The damage has been from the pointed bullet, the round shrapnel bullet, and from fragments of the shrapnel case, and the severity of the wounds caused are in this order. From the military point o fview, the modern bullet is not a very effective agent. At the right spot it kills; but it may pass harmless through head, chest or abdomen, and may splinter a bone without causing sepsis. The orifices of entrance and exit are small, heal rapidly, and the high velocity appears to sterilize the tract. I have seen one case of bullet through the frontal lobes, four through the chest, and two through the abdomen without serious symptoms. The chest cases are of special interest, as one would not think it possible for a bullet to pas through pleura and lung without damage. At Paignton there have been three cases without pleurisy or hemothorax. In one the bullet entered the second right interspace, passed through the anterior mediastinum and the margin of the left lung and came out in the second interspace, about four inches from the left sternal border. Cough ond hemoptysisifollowed, but the patient rapidly recovered. In another man the point of entrance was to the left of the nipple and the exit below the angle of the right scapula. He spat blood at first, but when I examined him about two weeks later there was no friction, flatness or effusion. A Belgian at Shorncliffe, wounded a week previously by a bullet through the right lung, had the same negative features. The patient in the next bed had hemothorax, with moderate fever, from a bullet which had passed through the right lung at the level of the fourth rib. When hemorrhage follows, there may be fever at first, though not necessarily, and if left alone, the symptoms subside, the clot organizes, the plasma is absorbed, and the affected side becomes immobile, with narrowed interspaces and even rapid contraction.

It would not seem possible that a bullet could go through the abdomen without doing any harm ,but a Highlander at the base hospital, Oxford, had the wound of entrance about two inches to the left of the navel and the exit about three inches from the spine. He had had no abdominal symptoms, but had a bad shrapnel wound of the leg. In another man at Paignton the bullet entered from behind, and the roentgenogram showed it not far from the navel. No symptoms followed. The modern rifle bullet may leave a clear wound which quickly scabs over and heals rapidly. A Belgian student at Shorncliffe had a bullet through the bridge of the nose—fortunately a good-sized one—with little or no damage except a frontal sinusitis. The round shrapnel bullet does more harm, with a bigger orifice and a large, and sometimes ragged exit. This is an artillery war in which shrapnel does the damage, tearing flesh, breaking bones, and always causing jagged, irregular wounds.And here comes in the great tragedy—sepsis everywhere, unavoidable sepsis' The conditions on the battlefield have made it impossible always to give first aid, and within twelve and twenty-four hours, the tagged open wounds have become infected from the clothing or the soil. Thesurgeons are back in the pre-Listerian days and have wards filled with septic wounds. I have seen sights that remind me of student days at the Montreal General Hospital when all the compound fractures suppurated, and we dressers really had to dress wounds. It may be possible to improve conditions, and already the transport of the wounded from the front has been hastened, and measures are being taken to provide simple antiseptics, but the wound of shell and shrapnel is a terrible affair, and infection is wellnigh inevitable. It is surprising what may be done in some of the worst cases. Among the first batch of German wounded admitted to the Oxford base hospital was a man with high fever right hemiplegia and aphasia. He had a large wound of the skull on the left side. I saw him with Mr. Whitelocke, as meningitis was feared, but after the wound was freely opened and a part of a bullet and a bit of his cap were removed, the temperature fell, the paralysis cleared, and he has made a complete recovery. An interesting point is the extent of suppurating surface that may exist without fever so long as free drainage exists. It is, however, a slow tedious business, with a type of wound demanding much nursing and dressing. Two points then stand out prominently—the comparative mildness of the wounds of the high-velocity bullet, and the widespread prevalence of sepsis in the crusted and lacerated shrapnel wounds.

Two other infections have caused trouble. The fighting has been in highly cultivated districts where the tetanus bacillus thrives, so that many cases have developed. At first there was not sufficient antitoxin, but now it is given at the front as early as possible. There have been only two deaths here among seven cases. At Paignton two very severe cases recovered. The intrathecal method as warmly recommended by Park has been used. The other infection is more serious, an emphysematous wound gangrene, due to an anaerobic gas bacillus. It appears within the first four days of the injury and may prove rapidly fatal by sepsis. The emphysematous swelling, the spreading discoloration, gaseous discharge and terrible odor make the diagnosis easy. The phlegmon bacillus of Frankel is a widely distributed organism, and infection probably comes from the soil.

There will be countless opportunities of studying lesions of the nervous system, particularly of the peripheral nerves. I have already seen several cases of severe neuritis of the type described in the monograph of Moorehouse, Mitchell and Keen, with great swelling. One patient at the American Hospital with a clean bullet wound high up on the inside of the arm has complete loss of power of the arm, with agonizing pain and great swelling. Later, it would be worth while for the Government to concentrate these cases in one large hospital, as was done during the Civil War, and gave the authors just named their great opportunity. Perhaps the case that has interested me most was a paraplegia spastica cerebralis. The man, a private in the Lancashire Fusiliers, had a bullet wound at short range, which ploughed along the parting of his hair for about 3 inches, grooving the bone. It happened on September 13, and he was unconscious for a time, had loss of power in the legs and was carried into the cart. He gradually recovered the use of his legs, but has developed a spastic gait, with great increase in the reflexes. Another point of interst is the paralysis of the flexors of the feet, with some wasting. This makes the gait very remarkable, a combination of the spastic and steppage. No doubt here there was a lateral hemorrhage, and an anatomic condition similar to that which occurs in Little's disease.

At the Beechborough Hospital there was a remarkable spurious aneurysm, a Belgian shot through the rightcheek, and the bullet passed through the mouth, under the jaw beneath the skin of the neck, and was just below the left clavicle. The cervical triangle was filled with a pulsating mass, without thrill or bruit. It appeared to be a traumatic aneurysm, but Mr. Armour removed the bullet, relieving the tension, and th epulsation has gradually disappeared. It was probably hematoma with communicated pulsation. At Paignton there was an arteriovenous aneurysm of the left brachial which seemed doing very well at first, then began to increase rapidly, so that Dr. Beal did an Antyllus operation.

Considering the distance that the wounded men have had to travel; from the front to the clearing hospital, then by ambulance train to the base hospitals, by ship to one of the ports, then oy train or motor ambulance to the general hospital—well termed a via dolorosa—their condition has been remarkable. The mortality has been everywhere very low.

Im sure your readers would like also to hear of the work which is being done to help our Belgian colleagues who have suffered terribly. Within a week after the sack of Louvain one of the professors called and told such a sad story of their plight that we organized a university committee to offer hospitality to any who cared to accept, and my wife wrote at once to her friends in the United States asking for help. There are now sixteen Belgian professors here, with their families numbering nearly 100, for whom have been provided houses or lodgings, and who are given monthly grants for their support. The money for this has very largely come from our friends in the United States; and I would like here to express the indebtedness of the committee to Dr. J. William White, of Philadelphia, and to Mrs. Futcher, of Baltimore. The financial position has been greatly relieved by the kind offer of the Rockefeller Foundation to subsidize any science professors who wish to continue their work at English universities.The two most distinguished medical professors are Professors Denys, who is working in the laboratory here, and Professor Van Gehuchten in the Research Hospital at Cambridge, both from Louvain.

MR. A. B. ROSEVEAR TO LEAVE COLLEGE FROM ILL-HEALTH

Burst a Blood Vessel — To Be Away One Year

We regret to report that Mr. A. B. Rosevear, the popular vice-president of Arts '16, has had to leave college, and will, in all probability, be forced to stay out for about a year, owing to ill-health. He has been considerably run-down for some time past and on Saturday night he met with the additional misfortune of bursting a blood-vessel in his bronchial tubes. Mr. Rosevear's doctor has ordered him to go away and have a complete rest for one year. At the end of this period it is to be hoped that he will be able to resume his studies here.

He is going to spend a couple of months in the western provinces and for the rest of the time he will probably go to the mountains.

The whole university unites with Arts '16 in offering their sympathy and in extending their best wishes for his speedy recovery.

Notices

MEDICAL DINNER.

There will be a meeting of the Medical Dinner Committee in the Reading Room of the new Medical Building, to-day, at 5 p.m.

SKATING PARTY.

The first of the annual Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. skating parties, will be held on the campus rink next Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all students of the second and third years.

McGILL PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the above society will be held in the Macdonald Physics Building to-day, January 19, at 5 p.m. The subjects will be (1) The Coolidge Rontgen Tube, with demonstration, by Dr. Pirie. (2) The Hydrogen Rontgen Tube, by Dr. Eve. All are cordially invited to be present.

UNDERGRADUATE ORCHESTRA.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Williamson, the leader, is on the sick list, the Undergraduate Orchestra rehearsal will be postponed until Thursday night.

Will all the members try and be present then, as there is only one more regular rehearsal before the Senior play, and our next Sunday concert.

J. DEAN ROBINSON.

A meeting of the Oriental Society will be held to-night at 8 p.m., at 6 McTavish street. Dr. Craig will speak on "The Ancient Empire of Babylon and Nineveh."

LAW '17.

There will be a class meeting in the first year lecture room to-day, immediately after the Constitutional Law lecture. All men are requested to remain.

WESTERN CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Club at 7.15 Tuesday evening, in Room A., Strathcona Hall. All members of executive are requested to be present as important matters are to be considered.

Hockey
Skating
Ski-ing
Fencing
Water Polo

College Athletics

Gymnasium
Wrestling
Boxing
Swimming
Basketball

RED AND WHITE WON GAME FROM THE SHAMROCKS

Team Shows More Promise than in Previous Matches

GOOD TEAM WORK SHOWN

Game Was at Times a Trifle Ragged—Yet Exciting

Before a fairly good crowd of spectators, the McGill hockey team kept out of the cellar position in the City League by defeating the Shamrocks last night at the Arena, 5-3. Although no very brilliant hockey was displayed during the game, the spectators were kept on the alert continually by the spasmodic rushes of individual members of both teams. The game was essentially ragged, but interest was kept alive by the hard and close checking. Kelly, the heavyweight defence players of the Shamrocks, was bodied to the ice practically every time he came down the ice, much to the joy of the Laval men, who were apparently well acquainted with the husky defence man.

During the first half the McGill team played good hockey. Andrews, Parsons, and Rooney started out on the Red and White forward line, and worked well together. They bored in on the nets, passed, and checked back, much better than they have done all season. The playing of Parsons on the right wing was the feature of the game as far as McGill was concerned, both his goals wer ewell earned, especially the second one which he gained after stealing the puck from Kelly circling around the Shamrock net and shooting. Rooney played a consistent game at centre and proved a most valuable man in this, his first game on the senior team.

Bill Morris, on the defence, played a fast, steady game, and checked up well. Morris has been showing excellent form on the defence this year and should be a valuable man for the Red and White team in the intercollegiate.

For Shamrocks, Mulchaire in goal saved many difficult shots. Burrows and McMullen both played fast games and were most effective.

Jimmy Gardner and Newsy Lalonde handled the game, which was at times, inclined to be rough, in a most able manner.

The teams took the ice as follows:

McGill		Shamrocks
Montgomery	goal	Mulchaire
Kendall	defence	McMullen
DeMuth	defence	Kelly
Andrews	l. wing	H. Allen
Rooney	centre	Burrows
Parsons	r. wing	McCallum

THE PLAY.

Sharp at 8 o'clock the referee called the game. Andrews made a rush on the Shamrocks net, Kelly relieved and carried the puck down only to be put to the ice by DeMuth, Rooney and Parsons carried the puck back. Burrows cleared and took a shot which went wild. The game here was very ragged, th eplayers failing and slashing around with their sticks. Andrews went through the defence, his shot from the side hit the net. Kelly carried the puck down, DeMuth sent off for tripping him. Morris replaced him. McMullen carried the puck down and passed to Burrows, who sent in a hot one which "Monty" saved. Kelly again led an attack and was again put flat on the ice. Parsons then led an attack and passed nicely to Andrews on the wing, who again hit the net. At this time Andrews, Rooney and Parsons were working beautifully together. Parsons got clear through but his shot on goal was weak. Dunlop replaced Hill for the Shamrocks. Andrews sent in a wicked one which Mulchaire saved beautifully. Parsons stole the puck from Kelly, carried it behind the net and coming up on the side, scored a well earned goal. Burrows carried the puck in. "Monty" stopping a hard shot. Rooney stole the puck from McMullen and slipping by Dunbar, scored McGill's second goal. 2-0.

In a scrimmage in front of the McGill goal, Burrows shot but Montgomery picked it out quickly. Parsons relieved, carrying the puck through and scoring himself. Score, 3-0. Morris replaced Kendall. Rainboth replaced Parsons. Rooney was sent off for tripping, Marson cam eon. Slater replaced Burrows. Marson tried a long shot. Saved. Score, 3-0.

SECOND HALF.

Burrows and McCallum came back on for Shamrocks. Parsons replaced Andrews. Marson rushed. DeMuth off. Hall on. Shamrocks besieged McGill goal. Rainboth relieves and passes from behind Shamrock goal. Marson shot but Mulchaire saved well. DeMuth came on again. Hall going off. Rainboth went through and shot. Mulchaire made a fine save. DeMuth and Kelly get in a scuffle. DeMuth and R. Allen get in one right after, both off. Hill and Hall replace McMullen led a rush. Hall shot but Montgomery blocked and cleared. In a mix-up Burrows scored for Shamrocks. Marson passed to Rainboth in front of the nets, "Len" giving; Mulchaire absolutely no show. 4-1. Marson again went through, making a back hand pass to Rainboth, who again scored. McGill 5, Shamrocks 1. DeMuth again bodied Kelly to the ice. Rainboth shot dead on the goal, but Mulchaire saved. R. Allen scored in an empty net. McGill 5, Shamrocks 2.

H. Allen carried the puck from the face-off and scored. McGill 5, Shamrocks 3. Andrews drove a fierce one right at the centre of the net, which the goal-keeper handled nicely. Game ended, McGill 5, Shamrocks 3.

R. C. V. ATHLETICS.

The first year will hold a hockey practice this morning, at nine o'clock. Weather permitting.

The Athletic Society of the R. V. C. will meet to-day at one o'clock in the Common Room.

The loving cup presented to Coach Haughton of arvard by the arvard Club of New York will make a splendid companion to the one presented by the members of the championship eleven.

Hard Workout For Wrestlers Last Evening

Wrestlers Still Feeling a Bit Stiff From Last Friday's Bouts

Coach George Smith put about a dozen men of the wrestling club through a strenuous afternoon's work at the club quarters in the Union yesterday. Most of the wrestlers showed marks left from their matches at the smoker last Friday, some even had not quite recovered from their hard-fought bouts, but after a little preliminary practice, the men limbered up and before the time was up, everyone was going at it for all that was in him.

At first Coach Smith put his pupils through a half-hour course, instructing them in the technique of several new holds. First one and the other of the different pairs of wrestlers on the mat tried these holds, till the idea was firmly fixed in his mind, and he carried out his work with precision. An hour's work was then indulged in. One pair of wrestlers going on the mat at a time and putting on a good hard five minute bout.

Coach Smith emphasized the necessity of mixing in close, of learning to obtain and counter hold in a match, of becoming acquainted with a method of falling to the floor when thrown, so as to meet with the least shock.

The men showed a big improvement over the last practice, their first real bouts last Friday night seem to have given them the necessary confidence in themselves and to have raised them more from the novice class.

The next practice will be held on Wednesday and as the Science examinations will be over then, a large attendance is looked for.

MEDALS OFFERED TO PUNTERS FOR LONGEST KICKS

New Plan to Develop Some Good Men For Next Year's Team at Texas

Coach Dave Allerdice, of Texas, has offered three gold footballs for the best kicker in school. These are offered subject to the approval of Director Bellmont and W. J. Disch. Bellmont thinks the idea is an excellent one, and Disch is also enthusiastic about the proposition.

Coach Allerdice states in his letter that the idea is to develop some good punters and drop kickers for next year's squad. One football is offered for the best punter, one for the most accurate place and drop kicker, and the other for the man who can get the greatest distance on the kickoff. It is expected that J. Burton Rix will have charge of the contest. The contest will be held some time this spring and is open to all male students of the university.

PARKE H. DAVIS REVIEWS THE PAST FOOTBALL SEASON

Over 7,000,000 Saw the Games During Past Season—Interesting Statistics

In an exhaustive statistical review of the past football season, Parks H. Davis, the Princeton member of the rules committees, shows that more football games were played, and were attended by larger crowds this year than in any past season.

Four hundred and fifty colleges, 6,000 secondary schools, and 150 teams, not connected with any educational institution, combined to play 34,000 games in which over 152,000 players participated. Mr. Davis estimated that about 7,292,000 people witnessed these various games.

In the point scoring dapartment of the game, Rolla College, in Missouri, amassed a total of 569 points to its opponents' none; while Washington and Jefferson came second with 369 to the opponents' 54. In preparatory school games, Everett High School broke all records by scoring more than 600 points while its opponents were unable to score.

Big Sporting Events of 1914

Jan. 4.—C. Webb Murphy had nothing to say.

Jan. 22.—Dan Morgan did not write an interview with himself.

Fb. 22.—Joe Jeanette did not whip Jim Johnson.

March 12.—No Cincinnati sport writers claimed the pennant for the Reds.

April 17.—Ty Cobb didn't get into trouble.

May 4.—Ban Johnson did not declare the Feds were dead.

May 12.—Cleveland did not lose a ball game.

June 7.—Charlie Ebbets did not announce a holiday double-header.

July 9.—No Chicago sport writer fired Hank O'Day.

Aug. 13.—Johnny Evers was not chased by an umpire.

Sept. 4.—Hen Berry didn't try to sell a ball player.

Sept. 9.—Lon Stagg did not fear Purdue.

Nov. 19.—Bat Nelson failed to get his name into print.

—From Toronto World.

Manager Boomer of the Yale varsity team has announced the 1915 schedule, which includes a meet with the naval academy at Annapolis. It will be the first time in years that Yale and the Navy have met in an athletic contest. The dates are:

Feb. 20, Naval academy at Aannapolis; 26, Rutgers at New Haven.

March 6, Brown at Providence; 13, University of Pennsylvania at New Haven; 20, Princeton at New Haven; 27, Intercollegiate meet, place to be decided later.

'VARSITY WANTS SWIMMING MEET TO BE PUT OFF

C.O.T.C. Drill on Friday—Clashes With Date Proposed

McGILL CONTINUE REGULAR PRACTICE

Aquatic Squad Will Take Advantage of Postponement

It appears that the swimming meet to be held between Varsity and McGill in Toronto, will not be held at the end of this week as was anticipated. Word was received from Varsity yesterday, by the secretary of the McGill swimming club, stating that owing to a special C.O.T.C. drill to be held on Friday, the Toronto club would not be able to compete on that day, but suggested February 27th as a suitable date one which was nearer the time of year in which the meet was held last year. This also would give the teams more time in which to train and would be at a date contemporary with the intercollegiate assault-at-arms.

So far, the McGill club has taken no action with regard to this decision on the part of Toronto, but there is no doubt they will be quite agreeable to the change.

In the meantime, the swimming club at McGill will continue to practice regularly at the Y.M.C.A. tank on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and it is hoped the men will take advantage of this postponement to get themselves into perfect trim for the swimming meet.

Good Prospect For Track Meet

Many Colleges Are Already Preparing for Intercollegiate Meet in May

Reports from the various college and university centres indicate that large track squads, containing more than the usual number are the rule rather than the exception this year. While none of the coaches care to predict victory in any particular event as yet, it is known that several have good material in quality and quantity. At Cornell Jack Moakley has the largest squad in training that ever reported at Ithaca at this time of the year. Similar conditions prevail at Pennsylvania and Yale. Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth and Syracuse are also planning for extremely active training sessions, and there are indications that the 1915 varsity track campaign will be productive of keen competition.

In order to sustain the enthusiasm of the athletes and break the monotony of training, the various team managers are arranging their schedules with the idea of carrying the squads through a season of indoor and dual meets by easy stages in order that the athletes reach their championship form late in May for the intercollegiate Association games. The Association has helped to simplify the task this season by arranging an indoor championship meet at Madison Square Garden on March 6 along novel lines.

All events are to be contested upon a team basis with a scoring system somewhat similiar to that used in cross-country running. The individual athlete will not be featured, but groups of participants will compete in track and field events in such a manner that the combinations averaging the best performances will be returned winners. These games, the first indoor championships ever held by the association, coming just at the time when indoor and outdoor seasons meet, furnish a fitting climax to the board track campaign. That such a series of contests was desired by college athletes and track team trainers and managers is shown by the enthusiastic assurances of large entries.

Sport Items

Indiana University will not meet the University of Illinois on the gridiron nex tfall.

Head Coach THaughton of the Harvard varsity champions, expressed the hope in his talk before the N. C. A. A., at Chicago, that football would soon be on the curriculum of every university in the United States.

With Coach Robert Zuppke of the University of Illinois, at Cambridge next fall, the Crimson varsity should get a splendid chance to learn a few points about the openest kind of football.

The University of Pennsylvania wants to join those universities which hav stadiums. It is proposed to erect a submerged coliseum with a seating capacity of 100,000. This should provide seats enough for even an Army-Navy game.

The Brown University football schedule for 1915 is the most interesting in years. Brown retains her excellent position in the Yale and Harvard schedules and as usual ends with a Thanksgiving day contest with Carlisle.

Th echief innovation is the substitution of Syracuse for Cornell in the big midseason contest. Other changes the the substitution of Williams and Trinity for Wesleyan and Norwich. The scedule follows, games not otherwise designated being played in Providence.

Sept. 25, Rhode Island State.

October 2, Trinity; 9, Amherst at Amherst; 16, Williams; 23, Syracuse; 30, Vermont.

Nov. 6, Yale at New Haven; 13, Harvard at Cambridge; 25, Carlisle.

Richard Harley, the former National League outfielder, who coached the Georgetown University baseball team in 1913, has signed a contract to coach the Pennsylvania State College team. He succeeds Walter Manning and will take charge of the candidates on February 1.

Harvard Will Not Meet Yale During Season

Crimson and Blue and White will Not Meet in Swimming Competition

Harvard and Yale will not meet in swimming competition this year, inability on the part of the management of both teams to arrange satisfactoroy dates being responsible for the failure to arrange a contest between the two colleges. The Harvard varsity schedule just announced, includes nine meets, the first of which wil be held against Worcester Academy at Worcester, January 23.

The freshman swimming schedule has been rearranged to preclude any possibility of the team's ineligibility to compete after the mi year examination period. Many of the members of the team ar elikely to be barred from athletic competition after that time and in order to complete the schedule in time six meets will have been crowded into the coming three weeks. The varsity schedule follows:

Jan. 23, Worcester at Worcester, 27, Andover at Brookline.

Feb. 13, Cornell at Boston; 20, Columbia at New York; 26, M. I. T. at Cambridge.

March 3, Brown at Providence; 10, Andover at Andover; 13, Springfield T. S. at Boston.

The revised freshman schedule follows:

Jan. 22, Boston College high; 25, Dorchester high; 27, Brookline high at Brookline.

Feb. 5, English high at Boston; 8, Huntington at Boston; 13, Mechanic Arts at Boston.

LAVAL COMMENTS ON GAME LAST WEEK VS. McGILL

Says McGill Are Good Losers—Has High Hopes For Championships

Below is reproduced comment appearing in the current issue of "L'Etudiant," the Laval undergraduate organ, with regard to last week's game between that university and the McGill senior team. If we are to judge from the tone of the article Laval has high hopes of landing the City League championship. There is one paragraph of the article which would appear significant. "McGill n'a pas donné la totalité de ses forces à notre rencontre de lundi dernier," says "L'Etudiant," and there are others about the college who will be apt to agree with the Laval sporting scribe. The complete article is as follows:—

C'est fait! Nous avons réussi.

Soyons fiers de notre équipe. Sa dernière victoire est belle.

Nos joueurs ont compris qu'il y a plus de force dans la coopération, plus de succès et plus de mérite.

Vouloir vaincre est facile. Savoir vaincre l'est moins.

Savoir vaincre, c'est se sacrifier. C'est faire passer la gloire de son équipe avant la sienne. C'est avoir du jugement. C'est avoir confiance dans les autres. C'est étudier son adversaire. C'est avoir un jeu de raison d'abord et surtout.

Vouloir vaincre, c'est y aller de tout coeur et de tout corps.

Nous saurons à l'avenir comme nous avons voulu toujours.

* * *

Nous félicitons Farrell et son équipe. Jouaient pour Laval, ulndi dernier: McLaughlin, Guévremont, Pontbriand, Sullivan, Caisse, Gaudet, Lajoie, Labrecque, Badeaux, Panneton.

* * *

Lundi prochain, à l'Arena toujours, nous rencontrerons le "National."

La lutte sera vive. Il n'y a pas un de nos adversaires qui soit faible. Mais il faut gagner.

Ne nous endormons pas sur nos dernières victoires. Travaillons plus fort à mesure que nous avons plus de chances d'arriver au championnat.

Le championnat! Voilà l'ami!

Une trop grande confiance en nous-mêmes serait désastreuse, si nous ne prenons pas le moyen de lui donner sa raison d'être.

Travaillons. Travaillons. Tra-vaillons!

Farrell, travaillons!

* * *

Nous nous mesurerons de nouveau avec McGill, le 25 janvier.

McGill n'a pas donné la totalité de ses forces à notre rencontre de lundi dernier. Nous devons nous attendre à un changement dans la joute qui va venir.

Nous devons reconnaitre aux étudiants de l'Université McGill une qualité généralement rare: ils sont de bons perdants.

Que l'on en juge par les extraits que nous donnons ici de leur compte rendu de la dernière partie, dans le McGill Daily du 12 janvier:

Red and White Team Hopelessly Outclassed by Laval Aggregation. Laval Superior in All Positions.

"Before a large crowd of spectators, Laval completely outclassed McGill in the first of the three games in the City Hockey League. During the first half time, McGill held her own fairly well, and at half time, were leading 1-0, but in the second half, the team went all to pieces, due chiefly to lack of condition. The Laval men completely outclassing them, had no difficu. in scoring eight goals during this session.

"During the first half the play was fairly even, Laval probably having the shade, but in the second half, Laval had a run away. The Red and White were outplayed at every stage, the defence failed hopelessly to cope with the rushes of the Laval forwards, while the McGill forwards could make absolutely no impression against Lajoie and Labrecque, of the Laval defence. They also failed to check back and help out on the defensive.

. . . . . .

"Laval did not have a weak spot on their team. Their forward line coming down three abreast absolutely baffled the McGill defence. Labrecque, Galarneau and Pinard intercepted passes on the defence and carried down the puck in a little passing bout invariably breaking through and scoring."

* * *

Soyons à la prochaine partie. Avec de jolies dames, si possible. Dame! il n'y a rien comme ça pour "casser la glace."

McGILL SENIORS OPEN SEASON AT KINGSTON FRIDAY

First Team Ready For Strenuous Game With Queen's

INTERMEDIATES TO PLAY TWICE

Macdonald and Central Y. M. C. A. Next Opponents of Capt. Ferguson's Team

The Y.M.C.A. floor this week will be the scene of great activity on the part of the basketball teams of McGill. Both the first and second teams have strenuous games before them this week, and intend to be in the best of form when they take the floor in their respective batches.

The McGill senior basketball squad open the intercollegiate season in Kingston next Friday, when they meet the fast Queen's team. The team has been training regularly since before Christmas and should be in the best of condition when they meet the tricolor. Most of last year's men are back in the game again this season. Smith, Baldwin and Kennedy, of the forwards, and Williscroft at guard. These men will in all likelihood start in the game on Friday. Just who will be the other guard is not certain. It is rumored that Manager Connover, due to the pressure of work, will not be able to continue in the game. If the genial manager decides to drop out from basketball it will most likely be a toss-up between Harry Ferguson and Seath for the remaining position on the team. Both are fast men, Seath being a great check and Ferguson a fast scoring guard.

The seconds have two games in the interprovincial league, this week. On Wednesday night they play Macdonald College at St. Annes, and on Saturday, they play the Central Y.M.C.A. team at the "Y." Although the seconds won their first game by such an overwhelming score last Saturday night, they realize that they are up against much stronger teams this week and are not going to be beaten for the want of practice. The intermediates have a big fast team this season which looks as good as anything in the league.

MANY CANDIDATES WANT PLACES ON COLUMBIA CREWS

Coach Puts Oarsmen Through Stiff Workout on the Machines for Preliminary Practice

Thirty-one Varsity men put in appearance at the third crew practice and proved that the squad is slowly increasing in spite of the proximity of the midyear. Coach Rice had three eights pulling together on the machines at 4.20 and kept the men at work somewhat longer than he had on Monday or Wednesday. The men worked at a fairly slow stroke, but three short spurts served to make the practice the stiffest held so far. The next workout for the Varsity men will be on Monday.

At yesterday's practice twelve freshman candidates put in an appearance. The stirring event of the afternoon occurred when the Duke of Poughkeepsie, mourned as a fallen hero on European battlefields, quietly put in appearance. The distinguished foreigner came unannounced, wearing his lurid tie, iron cross and flashy diamond (headquarters used the stone as a searchlight at night). The Duke, it appears, had been reported among the defunct, when he, assisted by Gen. Van Kluck, had saved the supplies at Budweiser. When found on the field after the conflict, the Duke, surrounded by a lot of dead ones, was still unaffected by the heat of the conflict. The Duke received the iron cross for the magnificent capacity he had shown in the battle.

The Duke, who has seen Varsity crews in action for a decade, seemed well pleased with the small squad Coach Rice had on the machines, and was as enthusiastic about the prospects for the year as he was about the 1914 triumph on the Hudson.

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DEBATE BETWEEN THEOLOGS COMING

To Take Place Jan. 26th—Subject: "Conscription in England"

Interviewed last night, Mr. J. L. McInnes, B.A., president of the Presbyterian Literary and Debating Society, gave some interesting information regarding the forthcoming intercollegiate debate, to be held on Tuesday, January 26th. It would be, he said, not only a great treat for those interested in the question of the advisability of our motherland adopting conscription, but also for those inclined to elocution and music.

This subsidiary programme was being arranged by the four colleges and the Presbyterians had been favored, he claimed, by the securing of Prof. Holt, who is at present teacher of elocution in the Montreal High Schools and as Mr. McInnes expressed it, he also held the trying position of teaching that subject to the students of the United Colleges. The president expressed hi sapproval of his elocution professor in no uncertain voice. It will be a treat in itself to hear Prof. Holt.

When asked for particulars regarding the musical part of the programme, he referred our representative to the Wesleyans who were in charge of that part of the entertainment. Unfortunately their executive member could not be found yesterday evening, yet who could have been chosen more advantageously than the college which is noted for its musical talent among the students of McGill.

The leaders chosen for the debate were all eloquently praised. Messrs. McCormick and Sisco, of the Anglican and Wesleyan Colleges, who are to uphold the affirmative, and Messrs. McLean and Sampson, of the Presbyterian and Congregational Colleges, who are to seek to refute their opponents.

In short, Mr. McInnes promised to the prospective audience, a first-rate entertainment which he said the public would endorse not only when they saw the programme which is to be issued to-morrow, but also when they tasted of the promised fruit. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the audience would not only be a larger one, but would include a large percentage of men from his old Alma Mater.

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Department of Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries

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MINERS' CERTIFICATES. First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is $10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

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The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD McGILL

GUN PROBLEMS THAT MODERN WARFARE HAS UNEARTHED

Interesting Article That Deals With All Phases of Modern Artillery

The British Army now consists of four "arms" as they are termed although until quite a recent date one heard officers speaking of the three arms of the service; the artillery, the cavalry and the infantry. A fourth arm has, however, recently come into existence, i.e., the flying corps which bids fair to outdo the others in value.

The present war has in many respects changed the relative importance of the various arms of the service. Formerly the infantry was considered the most important arm while the cavalry and artillery were used merely for screening or supporting the infantry movements, but during the last few months bitter experience has shown that the preseat war might almost be classed as an artillery duel supported by infantry and cavalry acting as infantry, for cavalry has lost its ordinary role since the opposing forces became so to speak locked in the present position, and has taken part in the war as infantry. When one sees that the British regular artillery has been increased by 60 brigades (a brigade consisting of 3 batteries of field artillery or 2 batteries of horse artillery, each battery having 6 guns each) or on an average about 900 guns one begins to realize the enormous part which this arm is playing in the present campaign.

The existence of fire arms was only possible after the invention of gunpowder. This explosive is supposed to have been discovered by the Chinese possibly about 600-800 A.D., although this is by no means certain.Gunpowder was first used in Europe about 1300 and at the battle of Cressy the guns used by the English greatly demoralized the French troops.

A magazine gun existed in the time of Charles II., and the sporting rifle of George II. is still preserved at Woolwich. Breech loading guns were invented in 1400-1500, but were so cumbersome and allowed such an escape of gas that they were given up. Muzzle loading smooth bores existed until the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 although Armstrong tried a breech loading gun in the Crimea with small success. In 1870 the French used the last of the smooth bore muzzle loaders while the Germans had the first breech loading rifled guns to be actually used in warfare. These guns were of especial interest for they had the same type of breech mechanism which is used on the German guns at the present time, and which has been adopted by the British in their latest type of field howitzer (4.5 inch. The guns of the horse artillery in 1870 fired a shell 4 lbs. and the field artillery one of 6 lbs. From 1870 to the present day the development has been very rapid the process of wire winding the guns allowing of great reduction in weight for a greater charge, and weight of shell. The sighting of guns has been greatly improved while the development of explosives has increased both the range and the accuracy of artillery fire.

The main divisions of artillery are naval, coast defence, siege and field, with the recent additions of aerial guns.

Naval artillery consists of primary and secondary armaments; the primary armaments consisting of 12-15 inch guns on battleships and 9.2 to 12 inch on cruisers. The secondary armament consists of 6-inch guns and 3-inch guns with lighter guns which throw a shell weighing 12 lbs., 6 lbs., and 3 lbs. The shell from a 12-inch gun weighs 840 lbs. and that from a 15-inch weighs approximately 1,950 lbs.

Coast defence artillery employs much the same types of weapon as the navy, varying from heavy guns for the purpose of repelling battleships to the light 3 pound guns used against torpedo boats or destroyers making a night attack.

The purpose of this paper is merely to give some hints on points commonly met with in connection with guns, having more especial reference in the later portion to guns used in the field and in siege operations, without any discussion of the naval guns.

It may be advisable here to explain that the term "gun" is used in artillery work to mean any piece of ordnance whether it be rifled or not irrespective of size or type.

At the present day all guns are loaded from the breech and are therefore in the true sense of the word breech-loading, but references are often made to B.L. and Q.F. guns. AB.L. (breech loading) gun is loaded with the shell first and after the projectile has been rammed home the charge of explosive is inserted separately in the breech. The charge is contained in a shalloon or light canvas bag and is ignited by means of a flash which is passed down a vent or hole in the breech block on the explosion of a friction tube fixed firmly in the rear of the breech block. The breeck-block is a cylinder of steel partially threaded on the outer side to correspond with screw threads cut in the breech of the gun. These threads are not continuous on either the breech or the breech block blank spaces being recessed on both so that when the breech block enters the breech the screw threaded portions of the former are opposite the blank spaces on the latter and vice versa. When the breech block is properly entered into the breech a partial turn is given to it for the purpose of engaging the screw threaded portions, when the breech-block is firmly fixed in place.

Through the centre of the breech is drilled a hole into which fits a mushroom headed piece of steel having a hole bored down the centre to allow the passage of the flash from the friction tube. The mushroom head is fitted in front of the face of the breech block, but between the two is a ring of composition which is capable of expansion and contraction. On the command "Fire" a rough piece of twisted wire is drawn quickly out of the friction tube, the friction caused by this movement exploding some fulminate of mercury (hence the name friction tube). The flash passes down the hole in the centre of the mushroom head and ignites the charges which on explosion drives the shell out of the muzzle of the gun at the same time forcing the mushroom head violently against the composition ring and compressing this ring between the moveable mushroom head and the stationary breech-block, with the result that the composition expands tightly against the inner surface of the bore of the gun and prevents the escape of gas. When the breech-block is removed the composition ring is loosened.

The Q. F. (quick fire) guns differ from the B. L. guns in several particulars. Firstly the ammunition used is "fixed," that is the shell is fixed into the end of a brass cartridge case and both are loaded into the gun simultaneously. The escape of gases backwards is prevented by the expansion of the brass cartridge case against the bore of the gun instead of by the composition ring; further the gun is fired by means of a firing pin striking a primer filled with fulminate of mercury and screwed into the base of the cartridge or by an electric current passing through the primer. A Q.F. gun is capable of firing 30 rounds per minute, but this rate is rarely used except under special conditions and for a very short time on account of the rapid consumption of ammunition. The method of describing guns varies —the lighter guns are classified by the weight of their projectile and method of firing; for example the 17 pr Q. F. or the 12 pr B. L. (obsolete). The larger guns are referred to by the diameter of the bore in inches; such as the 12 in., the 9.2 in., the 4.7 inch, all the larger guns being of the B.L. type.

The automatic gun differs from the two preceding types in that the gun is loaded by a mechanism operated by the energy of recoil; as for example the pompom and the maxim.

The same types of breech mechanism are used for guns and howitzers, but these guns differ greatly in their characteristics. In the olden days "cannon" and "mortars" were used; the first fired a small shot directly at the enemy, while the mortars were used to cast large bombs over the walls of cities during siege operations. The modern gun is the development of the old cannon while the howitzer is the outcome of the improvements in mortars. A gun nowadays fires a comparatively light shell with a high muzzle velocity directly or approximately directly at the target. The modern English horse artillery gun uses a shell weighing 13½ pounds, the field artillery a shell of 18½ pounds, while the French shells from the famous French "soixante quinze" guns weigh 16 pounds, and those from the German 77 milimetre guns weigh 15 pounds. The muzzle velocity of a gun is (English) 1,610, (French) 1,740, (German) 1,525 feet per second, and the angles of elevation and depression about 15 deg. and 5 deg. respectively. The normal range of an 18 pr. is 2,000—3,000 yards, and a 60 pr. which has a diameter of bore 5" will throw a shell over 10,000 yards at 20 deg. elevation. The shrapnel shell of this gun contains nearly 1,000 bullets, 35 to to the pound. The howitzer, on the other hand, fires a heavy shell at a high angle with a low muzzle velocity. A shell from a 5" howitzer weighs 35.40 lbs.; from a 6 in. howitzer 122 lbs; while the muzzle velocity is only about 800-1,000 feet per second. With a muzzle velocity of 1,000 feet per second howitzer shell at full elevation ranges about 6,000 yards. Two types of fire are recognized in the vertical plane, "direct fire" and "high angle fire," which comprises any angle of elevation over 25 deg. from the horizontal plane.

Howitzers make use of high angle fire—the field howitzer being capable of elevation to 45 deg., while the 6-inch howitzer can be elevated to 35 deg. in its travelling position and 70 deg. when placed on a stationary platform for siege purposes. A howitzer has no a single charge of definite size and weight like a gun, but has four or five different ones. The explosive is done up in shalloon bags—one shaped like a mushroom while round the spindle of the mushroom are 3 more bags in the shape of rings. The mushroom can be used alone or with one, two or three bags, and the ranges for the various charges are calculated out on range tables. The elevation of a howitzer is generally done by means of a clinometer, while more often than not the direction in a horizontal plane is obtained by sighting on some auxiliary object. The sinx-inch howitzer before the present war was considered to be the largest portable howitzer, although the Japanese used 11-inch howitzers in the Russo-Japanese war as siege guns. The Germans, however, have shown that an 11-inch howitzer can be transported in the field, and are supposed to have constructed 17-inch (42 cm.) guns or howitzers. It was these weapons which were considered to have caused great havoc, and the report of such guns at first brought great consterntaion to the people on the side of the Allies, but the statement has been made on good authority that the British now have proved guns fully as powerful as those used by Germany.

The reason for the rapid demolition of the forts at Antwerp seemed at first sight to be very curious, i.e., that these forts were supposed to have been built of such a shape that a shell from a gun only struck a glancing blow, while the high angle fire of the howitzer enabled them to strike the forts at an angle which rendered the blow almost perpendicular to the roofs of the forts, and this did away with any advantage of design. As has been before mentioned, 11-inch howitzers were used in the Russo-Japanese war, and one can hardly expect the Belgian experts to have overlooked the fact and constructed their forts simply for defence against direct fire guns. It seems more probable that the rapid destruction of the forts was due rather to the greater range of the German weapons and the consequent inability of the Belgians to reply to their fire, as one German shell was found unexploded near Antwerp with the fuze set at 15,000 metres, one half as far again as the normal range for long range artillery.

The present war has developed yet another type of gun, namely, the aircraft gun, which comprise those used by aircraft and those used against them. In the former case the guns are really nothing more than machine guns, as no aircraft is strong enough to lift any heavy gun. The anti-aircraft guns, as they are called, combine the high angle fire of the howitzer with the high muzzle velocity of the gun. They must be capable of quick elevation, and must be able to traverse very rapidly over a large area of a circle. The greatest difficulty encountered by anti-aircraft guns is that of finding the range, as shooting at an aircraft may be considered to be much the same as shooting at a duck with a rifle. Shells are now used which leave a trail of smoke behind them, by means of which the gunners can trace their path.

Machine guns are very interesting, but cannot be taken up in the short scope of this article. The pompom, which was used in South Africa, and fired a shell weighing between one and one and one-quarter pounds, is not now in use. The "Maxim," which is perhaps the most commonly used machine gun, differs from the pompoms, but represents other types of machine guns, in that it fires the ordinary rifle cartridge at a rate of from 450-600 rounds per minute.

Before taking leave of the subject, it might be as well to say a few words about ammunition. The detonators, primers and friction tubes are all filled with fulminate of mercury, with perhaps some other substance such as fine grained gunpowder. The charges for guns, howitzers and rifles are all made up of cordite, which in one form is composed of 65 per cent. nitroglycerine, 30 per cent. guncotton and 5 per cent. vaseline, or in another form of 65 per cent. guncotton, 30 per cent. nitroglycerine and 5 per cent. vaseline.

The projectiles used at the present time are high explosive shells and shrapnel. The high explosive shells are filled with lyddite, which is a compound of picric acid and are detonated on impact. Such shells are used against buildings or troops under overhead cover, or guns in action for the purpose of destroying the actual gun.

Shrapnel shell are burst either on impact or in the air a short distance before reaching the target, for the purpose of destroying troops in the open. The French and German field artillery both employ high explosive shell, but the English rely on the heavy 18 pr. shrapnel to destroy a gun if fired actually at the gun. The shell is exploded by means of fuze which is so set, before the projectoile is loaded into the gun, that it automatically explodes the shell after a definite lapse of time, or on impact either in the event of the shell being required to burst on striking or through failure of the time mechanism to act. The period is carefully calculated, allowance being made even for the difference in barometric pressure, and the fuzes set accordingly. The 13½ pr. contains 265, and the 18 pr. 375 round lead bullets, weighing 4 P to the pound, which fly forward in a cone on the bursting of the shell and cover an area of ground approximately 200 yards deep by 25 yards wide when they strike. The French use a bullet weighing 38 to the lb., and the Germans a bullet 45 to the lb.

To give some idea of the fire of an 18 pr., the following table may be useful on a target 4 ft. 6 by 5 ft., the gun under experimental conditions will make 60 per cent. hits at 2,000 yards, 33 per cent. hits at 2,500 yards, 16 per cent. hits at 3,000 yards, 8½ per cent. hits at 3,500 yards, 5 per cent. hits at 4,000 yards.

From which it will be seen that 4,000 yards is an extreme range for the 18 pr. As a general rule, shrapnel fire is not considered to be actually so effective as rifle fire against troops, and artillery effect is far more moral than physical.

Other interesting features of the present war are:—

1. The reintroduction of hand grenades, which were condemned as obsolete after the Crimea.

2. Of bomb guns and trench mortars throwing a heavy shell a short distance only.

3. The indirect laying of guns and firing from concealed positions at targets which are totally invisible are also subjects of great interest and careful study; but all these subjects must be left to the expert, as space does not permit of their discussion here.

In conclusion, let us ask ourselves the question: where will it all end? Will there be universal peace in which all guns, howitzers, swords, etc., will be turned into ploughshares, or will we have to face another nation gradually rising to power and desirous of expansion? Let us hope for the former, but in the latter event let us agree to do away with all these expensive guns and fight it out as man to man in the old fashioned way with good stout clubs; it would be much cheaper and just as effective, for it would be quite safe to predict that the British would probably be just as effective with such a weapon as when armed with the latest and most expensive artillery.

McGILL BATTALION WANT SPRING CAMP

May Be Held This Spring at Niagara on the Lake

At last definite word has been received from the headquarters of the McGill Regiment that negotiations are pending with the Government for a spring camp. Captain Magee has just returned from Ottawa, where he put in an application on behalf of the regiment. On being interviewed this evening, he said that he could not report anything definite yet but that as the regulations for the Officers' Training Corps called for this camp, it was very likely to be held this year.

The plan on foot is to have all the Officers' Training Corps connected with the Eastern Universities to meet in the spring for about 12 days for drill. This drill is to be carried on on much the same scale as the regular drills which take place every year for the regulars of the Canadian militia.

The officers are very anxious to hold this camp in the spring, as they feel that it would give the O. T. C. of McGill the required finish which they cannot get unless they receive it under such conditions. Should the negotiations prove favorable to McGill, it is probable that the universities of Toronto and Dalhousie will unite in this scheme.

It has been pointed out that in all probability the camp would be held on about May 1 to May 14, allowing about two days for travelling to the destination. This would give students an opportunity to arrive back in time for convocation. The probable location of the camp would be at Niagara on the Lake, which is near to Toronto, and owing to the time of the year, the camp would have to take place in a warm district.

It is to be hoped that this movement is carried through by the Government as it would aid materially in training first-class officers for the Canadian militia.

KING GEORGE'S GOLD FLEET.

By the Admiralty's orders perfect models are made in paraffin wax of every new battelship before it is laid down, and these models are tested in a tank specially erected for the purpose.

The models are from 12 feet to 24 feet long, and the tank is 400 feet long and 20 feet wide.

The models are made of wax because it is a material which does not absorb water or change its weight, andso that alterations can be easily made.

Fleets, not of wax, but of silver and gold, are kept by our King and also by the Kaiser.

The Kaiser's collection consists of model vessels made of solid silver, illustrating the development of sailing ships from the far-away days of the Vikings down to our own time.

King George has a miniature fleet in gold and silver, which shows the progress of our navy since the days of William the Conqueror, every model being perfect to the minutest detail.

Many of these tiny vessels date from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, when it was the custim of maritime towns to present them to Royalties who honored them with a visit.

Princeton Asked to Supply Ambulance.

The Ambulance Hospital Committee in New York, has notified President Hibben of the receipt of a cablegram from Mr. Robert Bacon, ex-ambassador to France, in which he asks for fifty motor ambulances for immediate use in the European war zone. The cost of furnishing such an ambulance with full equipment and of operating it for six months is eleven hundred dollars. They communicated with President Hibben to ask if the students of Princeton would give money for one or more ambulances.

:: WAR SUMMARY ::

These Articles Are Specially Written for the McGill Daily and will be Published each Day.

FRANCE

Still more troops have been brought up to Soissons by the enemy, according to a report from London. The reinforcements were drawn from Antwerp and Brussels and even Prussia. They have been seen passing through Belgium in the direction of Soissons for three days. The Germans are evidently preparing to take every advantage of their small victory at Soissons a few days ago.

From the sea to the Oise there was a terrific storm on January 17th. In consequence of this only artillery fighting was indulged in. In the Vosges there has been a very heavy fall of snow. The enemy bombarded Thann with heavy artillery, but failed to do any damage.

The most serious fighting in France was probably at a point about five miles east of Arras where both sides are struggling for the possession of Blangy.

RUSSIA

The Russians are having great successes to the north of the Vistula, according to the latest reports from Petrograd. The Germans are now on the defensive around Plock and Mlawa, but are still attempting to break the splendid circle of defences placed around Warsaw by the Russians.

SALISBURY PLAIN

Major-General Alderson stated to the Canadian soldiers yesterday that he expected the Canadians would be moved to France within three weeks. This is the first definite news we have had of a movement of the Canadians now on Salisbury Plain.

The artillery of the Canadian contingent was inspected at Devizes yesterday, by Earl Grey. He complimented them upon their physique and appearance. Earl Grey also intimated that the Brigade would soon be leaving for France.

COMPANY ORDERS--DETAILS OF C COMPANY PARADES ISSUED

Orders For Week Ending January 23

COMPANY ORDER No. 3,
By Captain George C. McDonald, O.C. "C" Company, McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

January 18th, 1915.

OFFICERS' CLASS.

The Special Drill for Officers' Class, scheduled for Tuesday, January 19th, at 5.15 p.m., will be held in the Drill Hall, Craig Street, instead of in the Old High School, as announced.

INSTRUCTIONAL DRILLS.

Special Instructional Drills for members of "C" Company will be held in the Old High School daily at 5.15 p.m., under the direction of the Company Sergeant-Major.

BAYONET FIGHTING.

Sections 11 and 12 will attend at the Physics Bldg., on Friday, January 22nd, at 5.15 p.m. for instruction in bayonet fighting.

SHOOTING.

Sections 1 and 2 will attend at the C.O.T.C. headquarters on Friday, January 22nd, at 7 p.m., for shooting instead of at 6.30 p.m. as announced.

AIMING.

Sections 3 and 4 will attend at the Old High School on Friday, January 22nd, at 7.15 p.m. for Aiming.

DETAILS.

Orderly Sergeant for week ending January 22nd:
Corporal J. C. Heaton.
Next for duty:
Corporal O. B. Rexford.

(Signed) GEORGE C. McDONALD,
O.C. "C" Company, McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

TRAINING CAMP IS PROPOSED FOR THE TRAINING CORPS

Toronto, McGill, Dalhousie and Queen's Propose to Co-Operate

DETAILS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY

Toronto Varsity Says Prospects For Camp Are Good

The subject of holding a spring training camp for the Officers' Training Corps of McGill, Toronto, Dalhousie and Queen's, is one that has been receiving a great deal of attention lately from the Toronto Varsity. The following article from last week's "Varsity," shows the persistence of the rumor at Toronto. On inquiry of the officers of the McGill Battalion, the information was given out that the rumor is well founded. Members of the regiment may look for definite information on this subject within the next few days. The article follows:

While nothing definite has been announced concerning the proposed spring camp for the further training of the O.T.C., the project has been so widely discussed, says the Toronto Varsity ,and is so eagerly anticipated by all concerned that it has become practically a certainty. Should such a camp be established, it is expected that every man in the Varsity training corps should go. The authorities wish it to be clearly understood that the execution of such a scheme does not afford anyone the opportunity of enjoying a lengthened holiday by skipping the camp. The sacrifice to military drill made by the University authorities should meet with the whole-hearted response of all those for whom the sacrifice was made.

Another powerful incentive to a large camp is the persistent rumor that in the event of the establishment of such a training ground, McGill will send her Officers' Training Corps, continues the Varsity.

A piece of welcome intelligence was imparted to the Toronto Arts men last week, when it was announced that the authorities are considering the advisability of allowing the substitution of the military examination for a pass subject. A list was made of the names and the years of the men with the subject which each desired to drop in case such a concession was made.

AMID HOSTILITIES.

The barber to the right of me was hoching for the Kaiser,
The barber to the left of me was hacking for the Czar,
A gentleman from Greece was shearing off my fleece,
While very near a swart Italian stropped his scimitar.
And when presently discussion, polyglot and fervid,
On political conditions burst about my chair,
I left the place unshaven—I hope I'm not a craven,
But I sort of like to wear a head be-

—New York Sun.

RUSSIAN DOCTOR TELLS EXPERIENCE

British Prisoners Kept in Solitary Confinement

Petrograd.—Fresh evidence of bitter hatred of everything British prevailing among the Germans is given by a Russian doctor named Zviangentzeff, who has just returned to Petrograd after nearly three months' captivity among the Germans. Dr. Zviangentzeff was arrested in a motor at Stalupoenen, in East Prussia, the chauffeur being killed and the doctor himself wounded. He was taken to a small island of Stralsund, where several British subjects were being kept in solitary confinement, whereas the Russian prisoners, although they were practically treated as convicts, had at least the consolation of companionship.

On one occasion, relates the doctor, two British officers during exercise chanced to meet near the hospital. This was reported to the German commandant, who reprimanded the officers in question in the most abusive language, and also accused the Russian doctors in insulting terms of having arranged the meeting.

Among the latest arrivals at Odessa is the Russian Consul at Erzerum, who was arrested three days after the declaration of war. The Caucasian frontier is only 100 versts (about 66 miles) distant from Erzerum; nevertheless, the Consul, his wife and the Vice-Consul were compelled to make the journey of thirty-eight days, partly on foot, across Antolia to Constantinople, whence they proceeded to Oddessa via Roumania.

In an interview with a journalist, the Consul describes his terrible experiences. The party started at night, without having been given anyindication as to their destination, and journeyed on for days taking but little rest, and that mostly in the freezing open air or in filthy stables. To add to their discomforts, their luggage was stolen, while the people in all the villages through which they passed were strictly forbidden to wash their clothes, which, consequently, the party was unable to change during the whole thirty-eight days.

The Consul's wife fell ill, and the Turkish guards gave her the option of remaining alone in a wretched village where there were no Christian inhabitants, or crossing a pass 13,000 feet high in a blinding snowstorm. She chose the latter alternative. The snow was so thick that forty soldiers were barely able to pull the cart on which the party were travelling through the frozen drifts.

SCHOOL DRAWS STUDENTS FROM ALL QUARTERS

Having but 150 students who, however, represent 21 nationalities, the Kawaiahao seminary, in Hawaii may well be termed the melting poto of the world. Th einstitution recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

The students are from the United States. Canada, England, France, Germany, Guam, Hawaii, India, Ireland, Japan Korea Mexico, Noorway, Porto Rico, Portugal, Scotland, Spain, Sweden and the South Sea Islands.

A McGILL ALUNINUS WRITES ABOUT NEW ARMY IN ENGLAND

W. E. G. Murray, the Best Rhodes Scholar From Here, Speaks of Conditions

(Journal of Commerce.)

The Citizen Armies of Britain already number one and a half millions of men. After barely three months of systematic training, these armies have achieved a remarkable state of organization and efficiency. It is no exaggeration to say that they constitute one of the greatest achievements of military history. Very few people in the United Kingdom, let alone in the outside world, have realized as yet the significance of these armies. In "Ks" characteristic manner, steadily, persistently, silently, without a trace of ostentation or publicity, the gigantic task has gone on from month to month, until now the British Islands are a veritable armed camp. It is only those who are privileged to participate in the work of organization and training that have any idea of what these armies will mean to the Empire.

For the gain to Britain from the Citizen Armies will be measured in many ways other than in the number of laurels they will undoubtedly win on the field of battle. Men of all degrees of every station in life, formerly separated by business of class and party, are now of one determination. Out of the political and social chaos which preceded the war, there has emerged a solidly united people, prepared to spare no sacrifice, in the accomplishment of their duty to themselves and the Empire. In recent years there have not been wanting numerous discouraging signs for the future of the British Democracies. Many years of comparative security, and commercial prosperity brougat out their inevitable crop of false prophets and dangerous counsels. The recrudescence of "Little Navyism," the general disregard of national service, the studied avoidance of Empire issues, the insidious influence of "Pacificism" and "Insuiarity," the steadily widening breach between labor and capital, and the domination of partyism even at the peril of the nation, were all symptoms of impending decadence and ultimate disruption.

When the history of these stirring times is written in proper perspective, it will be seen that the world war, despite its horrors, preserved the British Empire from a more ignoble fate than conquest by the Germanic Powers. It awakened the soul of a great democracy by challenging its very existence. The effect was kaleidoscopic. It is being measured to-day in the strength and the spirit of the Citizen Armies of the Empire.

It is probable that by July of 1915, well over a million men of the new armies will have taken up their place in the firing line. Just as soon as these have left the United Kingdom, a similar number will be raised and prepared in a similar way. So far as the genuine striking power of the Empire is concerned, the war will not begin on land until August, 1915. Just as soon as the first million men of the new armies are at the front, we may anticipate a complete change of naval policy. So far, the consistent adherence to the policy of blockade and containment, has accomplished its purpose by demolishing German commerce and gradually tightening the iron grip of the siege of the Germanic Allies. But once the British people are ready to begin their land campaign in earnest, this will be vigorously seconded by a relentlessly aggressive policy on sea. Winston Churchill's famous "Rut-digging" speech was of more significance than has been generally realized. It is known that British submarines and torpedo craft have thoroughly reconnoitred the whole German coast, and that the former have actually entered the harbors at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. Everything is ready for the decisive moment,—that moment when it is determined to launch forth the might of the Empire. The War Office plans contemplate the placing of as many as five million men in the field in as many years, if such is necessary. So much for the general considerations of the purpose and strategy of the Citizen Armies. With their details and local features, future articles will deal.

William T. Haines, ex-Governor of Maine, has enrolled as a student at the University of Maine, where he intends to take one of the agricultural courses. The ex-Governor graduated from the institution in 1876 and for many years has been president of the Alumni Association. When he started to study law he found that his health and eyesight were failing him and he started in farming. Ever since then he has followed agriculture to a large extent and now seeks to keep abreast of modern thought in science.

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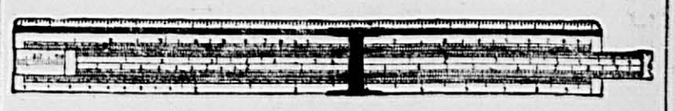

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The Royal Military College of Canada
THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.
The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.
The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.
Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound, modern education.
The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.
The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds ensures health and excellent physical condition.
Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.
The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.
The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.
The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about $800.
The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisional areas and districts.
For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.
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